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on**

Advanced Computing and Communication Technologies (ICACCT'19)

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01. OPTIMAL POSITION FINDING OF USV USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

Aseena Shaik Babu, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Due to their great mobility and flexibility in deployment, unmanned surface vehicles may be able to assist sensor networks in performing better. This study is focused on a USV-assisted joint transmission medium in which many USVs serve as relays between two separate users. Two USV selection procedures based on signal-to-interference ratio are the optimal geometric mean and optimum uplink SNR. Confined formulae are then used to compute the route loss, output, and coverage potential both for selection techniques. Furthermore, an ideal solution is built to optimize output while sticking to the 3-D position constraint of the selected USV. The issue's concavity is investigated in connection to the selected USV's horizontal location. Beyond that, we present methods for finding the best and worst locations for USVs. Simulation experiments demonstrate that the derived expressions are valid and that the SIR choosing has a significant performance benefit at low SIRs, though both selection techniques perform equally well at high SIRs.

02. PLACING OF VEHICLES IN VANET FOR FAULT TOLERANT MECHANISM USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE

Mamidi Ranjith Reddy, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

We provide a fault-tolerant data mining approach for the flexible judgment mechanism of vehicles that change their spatial layout in VANETs. Data mining relies on differential evolution to guarantee that each vehicle maintains a user-defined minimal link with surrounding vehicles. As little more than a result, data mining provides a fault-tolerant architectural control approach for maintaining internet access for every sensor device. In its wellness computations, DM uses the bar graph design to impose a user-defined minimal number of neighbors while keeping the VANET topology of the network constant. The effectiveness of DM is evaluated by comparing it to our multiple objective DM, which incorporates virtual pressures from neighbors into its fitness function. As per simulation study data, the recommended DM performs well in terms of normalized area coverage, midpoint connectivity, and basic connectivity reached by cars.

03. CONFIDENTIAL KEY DISTRIBUTION IN MULTIMEDIA WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK FOR SHARING SECRET DATA

Srinivas Gadari, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Networks would be used in a wide range of applications. Due to the general inherent features of multimedia technology, multimedia WSNs are more vulnerable to assault than standard networks. Confidentiality and authentication of multimedia data are critical in these scenarios. A realistic key management solution for Multimedia WSNs must be designed. In this work, we propose a novel key management system called standards-based key management. The logical congruence characteristic is used in the proposed protocol approach. Every individual sensor node just has to provide a key value. This key value is being used to create a unique pair of keys with the node group leader, as well as a group key that is inherited by some of the network's leftover sensor nodes. As a consequence, the recommended method consumes the minimal amount of key storage space. Furthermore, the network's sensors may update their important data quickly. The proposed technique may help reduce important establishment time lag and energy consumption in large-scale multimedia WSNs.

o4. EXTRACT AND UPDATE PARTICULAR USER TWITTER ID IN DYNAMIC WEBPAGES USING MACHINE LEARNING TECHNIQUE

Valiki Vijayabhaser, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

This study incorporates all of the significant factors of traditional machine learning, such as altering personal twitter profiles and external sources describing an interpretation of the twitter ID material. As a result, we offer a method for finding and monitoring user Twitter IDs that change. We also demonstrate how particular user twitter information requirements obtained from database search keywords may be appended to the discovered user twitter IDs using machine learning technique called support vector machine. IDs now include further domain-specific data elements, allowing for a more thorough view of the discovered mass utilization modes. An actual validation approach is used to test the reliability of the derived twitter IDs, specifically their resilience in the face of evolving user behavior.

o5. DETECTING MALWARE IN SOCIAL MEDIA APPLICATION BY SELF ORGANIZING MAPS

Nalla Ajay Kumar, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Malware in social media apps poses a serious security threat to networked systems and end users. The bulk of existing threat detection solutions rely on logo-based methodologies to detect zero-day vulnerabilities. Also, the lack of real-world cyber-attack data limits the effectiveness of such systems. To address these issues, we employ a 5-step method to propose an administrative system for developing a threat intelligence tool for online attacks. Three well-known datasets, the Social Media Assault and the UNSW-NB15 repositories, are used to evaluate the strategy. The scientific assessments reveal that the proposed approach outperforms three other current deep learning procedures in terms of diagnostic accuracy and positive predictive value on both real and simulated online articles.

o6. WELL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK USING SVM

Sridhar Ambala, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Network administration has become complicated due to the broad mix of businesses, technologies, and equipment that today's wireless sensor networks must address. The wireless sensor network with SVM model has emerged as a promising solution to reduce this burden by constructing a single control plane independent of individual vendor units. Establishing a WSN-based resource surveillance system, on the other hand, presents a number of challenges since it must be agile, scalable, and adaptive. In this paper, we provide a unique WSN with a reliable major network planning and scheduling structure centered on Support Vector Machines that supports both simple and complex resource planning scenarios. The framework is divided into five tiers, each of which communicates with the others using a set of interfaces. We create a placement approach to identify the distribution of top management and controllers in the recommended distributed monitoring and application layer. We next show how this layer may be used to satisfy the demands of three distinct adaptive task balancing and power control situations.

o7. CLASSIFYING THE GOOD AND BAD CRICKET MATCH USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

Ganesh Nomula, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

The most popular deep learning-based composite approaches for categorization problems between a ranges of match reports are pressuring and gaining cricket match reports. Pumping is considered stronger than wrapping for noise-free huge datasets with sophisticated class structures, whereas stuffing is faster than uplift when messy cricket match data is provided. We mix the characteristics of cranking up and wrapping in this study to create a unique combination deep learning focused grouping ensemble that applies both ensemble approaches to classification problems. Then, in order to accomplish the consolidation popular partition, a novel hypothesis function is proposed, which incorporates the regional and export aggregation pattern of input partitioning into a unique preview and employs a unique ladder clustering approach to such depictions. The suggested solution has been evaluated using 2-D simulated data, benchmarks, and real-world face identification data sets, and the findings show that it outperforms existing benchmarks for a variety of grouping tasks.

o8. ENHANCED LSTM FRAMEWORK FOR MAINTAIN PRIVACY OF BANKING DATA IN BANKING SECTOR

Sowjanya Reddy Mallreddy, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

More cell phones with specific sensing skills will have full rights to the bank system and vast amounts of secret bank data as Internet of Things techniques progress. The demands of IoT applications, like low latency and speedy data access, cannot be met by typical cloud architecture. Long Short Term Memory, which enhances the system's operational speed, can overcome these problems. We provide a secure data aggregation technique for IoT applications that employ the LSTM paradigm in this study. Our model has three components: the customer, the bank server, and the bank manager. The data produced by the bank manager is preserved and processed by improved LSTM before being transferred to the bank server, which receives and sends data from clients. Finally, the gathered plaintext may be retrieved using the cloud center's unique code. Our strategy not only protects the privacy of our clients' information, but also assures source trustworthiness.

09. REAL AND IMAGINARY SIGNAL CLASSIFICATION USING LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Gokula Pavani Yadav, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Real and imaginary signals are frequently acquired as multiplex data by placing different sensors across the head. The logistic regression multi signal classifier is proposed as a method for identifying multivariate real and imaginary data with greater accuracy. The interaction across two signals recorded at various time periods and locations on the cranium may be taken into consideration when creating a classifier. The proposed method starts by splitting the data to eliminate noise from raw real and imaginary signals. It then performs segmentation on the deterministic data to preserve imprecision and vagueness. Using the classified data, the proposed method discovers intra-channel properties within each circuit and then inter-channel properties among two signals. The discovered structures are then used to identify and distinguish between different classes of mixed real and imaginary data that are represented as curved periodic data. According to the findings, the method might be effective for identifying multiplex real and fake data.

10. ESTIMATING THE SUCCESS RATE OF CANCER TREATMENT USING PRIOR TREATMENT HISTORY

Pasham Mamatha, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

As a key field of medicine facts, cancer treatment collected data has been extensively researched in the sectors of clever counselling, disease diagnosis, brilliant question-answering experts, and healthcare specialist evaluation assistance, yielding multiple breakthroughs. This article intends to use public hospital data management in conjunction with the Expectation-Minimization algorithm should provide cancer treatment for common diseases that are frequently overlooked due to a complete absence of expert knowledge, so that sick people can perform targeted medical barriers to ensure their medical issue from deteriorating. This paper proposes a heterogeneous referral algorithm focused on an expectation reduction algorithm called cancer treatment history oriented success rate of cancer treatment prediction, which is driven by current success rate approaches. The algorithm predicts the success rate of cancer therapy based on a patient's cancer treatment history, providing a frame of reference for patients and physicians to avoid delaying treatment due to a symptom's unclear report or a deficiency of professional knowledge. Our strategy improves the accuracy of estimating success rate, according to the facts of the trials.

11. KEEP PROPER INVESTMENT IN SHARE MARKET ACROSS SEVERAL STOCKS BY ANN

Bandaru Rajani, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

In this world of corporate data, share market investing appears to be becoming more prevalent, giving new benefits to both buyers and sellers. However, there are no stock investment strategies that fulfil the specific protection and commercial requirements of money exchange. In this study, we use an Artificial Neural Network to compare the demands and procedures of many stocks in today's market, which exposes the requirements in genuine share investing processes. After that, we construct and analyze the first share investing system based on a newly defined concept known as probability commutative computing, which makes a randomized and consistent encoding method's readout order commutative. Furthermore, our technique allows portion of share investment to be outsourced to a semi-reliable stock investing infrastructure.

12. INCREASE COMMUNICATION RANGE IN FANET USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

Kiran Kumar Thanniru, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

In air force and cyber security scenarios, quick, mobile, and stable interactions must solve a lot of Unmanned Air Vehicle concerns, such as the lack of existing FANET facilities, the invulnerability of operation procedures, and harmful broadband dynamics prompted by hidden communications and insertion loss. Benchmarked solutions fall short of tackling these challenges entirely due to an emphasis on solving User experience at an application level rather than employing a UAV at the time approach. By minimizing static backlog and changing the border gateway protocol, this paper offers a configurable middleware that employs the Self-Organizing Map technique to provide timely FANET links. RAM, a new Real Sustainable UAV-based concept that has been demonstrated, is used to perform this. The architecture is adaptive and accessible, as well as responsible for controlling peak latency, network latency, and packet losses in complex and dynamic FANETs, according to analytical and simulation findings.

13. THROUGHPUT MAXIMIZATION IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK BY ADJUSTING THE FRACTIONAL BANDWIDTH

Ramesh Gugulothu, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

To attain greater network throughput, standard cognitive conversations rely heavily on the smartness of low frequency bandwidth, which necessitates controlling LFB norms and acts for spectrum allocations, data distribution among wireless sensor networks, and other duties. Because the first data transmissions are fundamentally random, these efforts invariably increase the computational cost and detection overheads of the LFBs, reducing spectrum efficiency levels. In this study, we try to transfer the network burden from LFB to HFB. The HFB's resource requirements pattern is regulated without impacting its performance, and the network throughput for the LFB is increased, thanks to the semi frequency division and a transparent data distribution strategy. We examine the resource optimum problem in association with the quadratic polynomial function estimate technique in order to ensure the correctness of the best solution. That both theoretical studies and numerical simulations reveal that such tactics are effective in reaching efficiency close to that of the best solution.

14. COLLISION AVOIDANCE IN MANET BY DISCOVERING THE ROUTE WITH MAXIMUM LIFETIME

Mohammed Moqueed Ahmed, Assistant Professor, Department of
Computer Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology
and Sciences, Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

We propose a greatest route finding approach for energy efficient packet transmission in a mobile ad-hoc network with single input multiple output routes. We're interested in SIMO end-to-end channels that employ workload planning to deliver a specified number of packets to a desired target in a specific length of time. We show how the path is located in a scattered fashion by the intervening mobile nodes. When assigning rights to SIMO routes, our improved logistic regression technique incorporates their quality, yielding in the absolute lowest transmission energy. The resulting technology is easy to use and provides the most energy-efficient information transfer and power distribution possible. Experiments are conducted to show that the recommended route discovery approach saves a significant amount of energy when compared to an engaging source multi hop algorithm with optimal power administration.

15. PREDICTION OF PACKET LOSS RATE USING THE INTERNET PROTOCOL

Aketi Santhosh, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Researchers employed a routing protocol approach to assess packet loss at the routing information. The frameworks employ two different protocol methods, internet protocol and post office protocol, to gain a better understanding of dropout during the first route finding and to assess the value of the evidence for the subsequent path finding problem, which can be defined as the prediction of packet delivery setbacks due to collision and energy issues. The protocols are intended to forecast packet loss rates for each node's first four routes. Examine any of these options first, and then sign up at a specific time. The algorithms are implemented using previous route history and statistics from network nodes, and they were evaluated with cross right and previously unknown data from the complete network. According to the results of the trials, including route history data increases the prediction of packet loss value.

16. GROUPING OF GRAY SCALE PICTURES USING EFFECTIVE AUTOENCODERS WITH BACKPROPAGATION MECHANISM

Manikanta Adi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

This study improves the backpropagation algorithm for grayscale images with poor pixel density and clutter. To gather features, the feature importance technique is applied first, followed by packpropagation to generate classification model. Then, for the objective grouping process, many backpropagation models are generated using the autoencoder platform. This paper presents a new function for modifying sample grades in order to improve the efficiency of the classifier. In addition, a novel iteration methodology for backpropagation classifiers is introduced in order to reduce the suggested method's training time. The suggested system's prediction accuracy on the grayscale dataset offered in this research for enhancing grouping ability is around 96 percent, and its performance on other grayscale picture datasets is similarly larger than general techniques, according to the research observations.

17. ACTUAL DATA AND NOISY DATA SEGMENTATION IN WSN USING LSTM

Anil Moguram, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Using Long Short Term Memory, we provide strategies for original and noisy data classification of high-dimensional inputs on line graphs. The approaches use a Wireless Sensor Network that is linked to variance and bar graph layers and is dependent on a rational functional. A real and noisy data categorization extension is offered using the entire simplex approach, with the dual potential altered to meet the many data case. To reduce the hardware, the first technique uses an LSTM analytical model. The next method alternates development and upsampling using a charts variant of the purely statistical primal full simplex approach. We demonstrate the usefulness of both strategies empirically using a novel dataset, noisy data labelling, and various genuine reference data sets. Experiments reveal that the suggested technique is more effective than other strategies currently in use.

18. SEMANTIC CONVERSION STRATEGY IN CLOUD COMPUTING

Madipalli Sumalatha, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Cloud computing has benefited immensely from the creation of intelligent applications. The protocols have emerged in a variety of ways, producing issues with interoperability amongst terminal devices, which has stymied the growth of fog computing. This study proposed an interworking solution for intelligent devices based on the Routing Protocol (RP) and constructs an RP-based multi-protocol gateway to access non-RP services. There are three types of major functions: manager, adapter, and device agent. The device agent proposes a semantic conversion strategy for an RP with other protocols, which solves the problem of interoperability between RP client devices and non-RP server devices. Finally, the RP multi-protocol interworking gateway was developed, as well as the semantic translation between the RP protocol and other protocols.

19. MULTI RESOLUTION APPROACH USING MULTI-LAYER PERCEPTRON

Gattu Sandeep, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Multi-layer perceptron is a type of neural network that is neural networks are used to predict sophisticated functions directly from input-output data using a basic topological structure. In this letter, wavelet basis function neural networks are built. Wavelet neural networks and radial basis function neural networks are comparable. Both the scaling function and the wavelet function of a multi resolution approximation are used to approximate functions in neural networks. For complicated tasks, training a multilayer perceptron might take thousands or even tens of thousands of epochs. The momentum approach and using a variable learning rate are two of the most well-known strategies for speeding up learning. The study discusses how neural networks may be used to regulate induction drive.

20. DETECTING THE BRAIN DISEASE USING REGRESSION BASED LSTM LAYER

Kothagattu Ramu, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

We suggested Regression based Pre-trained LSTM layers as a collaborative majority voting classifier for detecting brain illnesses. The suggested fusion model is based on a mix of collaborative deep learning networks and collaborative models that have already been trained using LSTM layers. In particular, we used deep feature extraction from several fully linked layers of these pre-trained deep models in transfer learning. The feature extraction models employed in this study are AlexNet, and DenseNet201. The retrieved deep features are then used to build a strong fusion model for detecting apple disease and pests using Ensemble Methods. Following that, a majority vote classifier used the output predictions of three Ensemble Methods to identify the class labels of the brain images. Furthermore, we employ an automated method for identifying the optimum network parameters for the collaborative Methods layer.

21. KERNEL BASED TECHNIQUE IN WSN PLATFORM

Ginnarapu Mahinder, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

In data mining, machine learning, and pattern recognition, Kernel based technique is a popular unsupervised learning strategy. The method comprises grouping single and distinct points in such a way that they are either similar to one another or distinct from points in other clusters. Traditional clustering algorithms have been put to the test due to the present massive increase of data. As a result, a number of research papers have been published that describe novel clustering algorithms that make use of cloud computing platforms such as Apache Spark, which is designed to handle large amounts of data in a distributed and quick manner. On the other hand, research on Spark-based soft clustering is still in its early stages.

22. DETECTING THE ADVERSARY USING THE IMPROVED GAN NETWORK

Nomula Madhavi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Adversary of the biometric face image has been a crucial task in the disciplines of human-computer interaction and computer vision in recent challenges, with a wide range of practical application values. Existing methods for estimating the age of face pictures in the wild are inaccurate because they only analyze global elements while disregarding fine-grained details of age-sensitive areas. Based on our attention GAN network, which is inspired by fine-grained categories and the visual attention mechanism, we present a new approach for fine-grained gender estimate in the wild. The suggested technique extracts local properties of age-sensitive locations, resulting in a more accurate age estimation. The suggested technique extracts local properties of gender-sensitive locations, resulting in a more accurate age estimation. The fundamental model, which is chosen as a residual deep learning approach, is pre-trained on the Image dataset using the image data source in online, and then fine-tuned using efficiency parameters.

23. MEASURING THE DATA TRANSMISSION IN NEURAL NETWORK

Dr. Akella Satyanarayana, Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Prior to getting meaningful knowledge from big data systems, it is critical to first build a signal processing architecture. Among the many possible data sources, Deep learning (DL) constitute a rich big data source: Large-scale networks with many sensor nodes generate a lot of data. DL, unlike regular neural network, have serious problems in terms of data dependability and communication due to the limited capacity of the nodes. Furthermore, when a large number of sensor nodes are densely packed, a large portion of the perceived data is irrelevant, useless, or redundant. We review the most current research on implementing DL into big data systems in depth. Potential applications and technical difficulties of networks and infrastructure are presented and explored in accordance with the research themes and objectives.

24. DETECTING THE UNAUTHORIZED PARTY ACCESS USING DATA ENCRYPTION WITH ADVANCED SECURITY

Vijayapuram Keerthi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

One of the fundamental challenges in data encryption is the generation of public and secret keys, and one to one cryptosystems were developed to address this issue. A trustworthy intruder can utilize an identification, such as a user's user name and email address, to generate public and secret keys in a one to one cryptosystem. A trustworthy unauthorized uses a system-wide master secret to distribute secret keys to the users in one to one communication. Pairings are a notion that may be utilized to create identity-based cryptosystems. A trustworthy unauthorized party uses a system-wide master secret to distribute secret keys to users. Pairings are a notion that may be utilized to create identity-based cryptosystems. This study also discusses the security concepts investigated for the one to one cryptosystem. One-wayness, distinguishability, semantic security, and non-malleability are some of the security concepts that have been examined.

25. POWER DISTRIBUTION AND ALTITUDE ALLOCATION METHOD FOR HANDLING THE EXECUTION TIME

Shirisha Munasa D, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

This study studies the problem of Execution Time (ET) for small cells that cohabit with a macro cell in an underlay heterogeneous cellular network, where a macro base station and a number of large base stations broadcast signals to a macro user and small users via their shared spectrum. We describe a power distribution and altitude allocation (PDAA) method for optimizing the execution time of small cells under the constraint of a guaranteed quality-of-service demand for the macro cell. Also discussed is a novel two-tier iterative approach for achieving the optimal solution for our ET-PDAA scheme. According to simulation results, the proposed two-tier iterative approach may quickly converge to the optimal ET solution. Furthermore, in terms of ET performance, the proposed ET-PDAA system outperforms the standard power and bandwidth allocation methodologies.

26. HOMOGENEOUS NETWORK IN GATEWAY NODE

Immadisetty Venkata Prakash, Associate Professor, Department of
Computer Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology
and Sciences, Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

A solid resource management strategy may save you money on network resources while also enhancing cloud service. This study presents a downstream resource management in a 5G virtualized gateway node to address resource management difficulties for numerous SPs using the same gateway node as well as cloud service mismatch in homogenous networks. The frequency assignment problem is the first modelled as a mathematical problem with the purpose of minimizing turning overhead and balancing demand. The adaboost algorithm is used to solve the arithmetic model. Second, the suggested cloud service mapping approach divides 5G traffic into several priority queues inside the system. Finally, the suggested resource scheduling method arranges for downstream traffic to be scheduled. According to numerical studies, the vector machine technique may maintain high resource utilization, reduce wavelength tuning overhead, and improve traffic latency.

27. TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL USING COMMUNITY GUIDANCE

Damera Sammaiah, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

We're often curious in how to group items that vary over time and how to solve the community problem at each time step. Because it provides insight into cluster evolution and temporal changes in community memberships, evolutionary community outperforms independently community data gathered at various time periods. This article describes the transmission control protocol (TCP) approach, which groups data points by enabling communication on a factor graph. TCP enhances the temporal smoothness of the solution to community time-evolving data by linking the nodes of the factor graph that are associated with neighboring data snapshots, and offers consensus nodes to enable community monitoring and detection of community births and deaths. Unlike other evolutionary KNN algorithms that require extra processing to approximate the number of nodes or match them over time, TCP automatically detects and stores the number of nodes. The effectiveness of the proposed TCP algorithm is proved using theoretically and experimentally data in contrast to existing methodologies.

28. EXPLORATION OF GAUSSIAN PROCESS FOR SATELLITE DATA

Deepika Appidi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Gaussian processes (GP) are a powerful and fascinating theoretical framework for Naïve Bayes detection. Despite their recent prominence, they are still an approach whose full potential has yet to be realized. In this study, we propose to look into the GP technique for categorizing multisource and satellite remote sensing data in further complexity. To this objective, we concentrate on two empirical approximation approaches for GP classification: the Fourier and anticipation methods, both of which use two different networks to ensure, the parabolic exponential and perceptual coupling processes. We also explore how the cognitive onslaught operates. We also examine how a swift bare boned technique, such as the relevant learning algorithm, might substantially decrease the computation complexity of GP classifiers (GPCs) without yielding substantial sparsely. GPCs' susceptibility to the test datasets as well as the topological constraint were evaluated in experimentation. According on the achieved predictive performance, the GPC can significantly compete with the state-of-the-art deep learning model.

29. SECURITY FOR CORDLESS HEART RATE PUSLSE

Ballepu Naveen Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

In recent years, cordless sensors have become more common in healthcare systems such as inpatient and domestic outpatient tracking. In cordless heart rate pulse, digital espionage, meddling, spoofing, and repeating intrusions are more prevalent than in data communication. A lot of effort has gone into securing the cordless heart rate pulse. Conventional solutions can secure health records, but they can't prevent an interior attack in which the patient website's administrator reveals sensitive health information. We present a plausible solution for mitigating an insider threat by hosting patient data on many data servers in this study. By storing patient data on many cloud server, we present a viable solution to averting an inside attack in this study. The research's main contribution is the secure distribution of patient data among several data servers, as well as data analysis leveraging the Aluminum cans and Obfuscation techniques encryptions to do data analysis on patient data without endangering medical confidentiality.

30. SYSTEM FOR INTERNET PROTOCOL IN MODEM

Balaji Guguloth, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

To enhance Internet Protocol (IP) connection performance in modem a hop count verification technique is presented. When establishing an IP connection, a vector algorithm is responsible for checking the hop count between a source and destination pair. The vector algorithm chooses to use a gateway node if the network size reaches a specific threshold. The role of a gateway node is to confirm that packets of data are legitimate and to notify the source node of any missing signals by sending affirm to the provider node. As a result, rather of waiting for an edge acceptance from the end, the base station can retransmit any number of packets ahead of time. According on simulation results, the proposed technique may increase capacity by approximately 50 percent in a dynamic infrastructure and minimize routing overhead by approximately 80 percent in a mobile network.

31. FINDING THE OPTIMAL CLOUD SERVER FOR ENHANCING THE CLOUD SERVICES USING FRENET COORDINATE SYSTEM

Kodi Rajesh, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

Cloud servers may indeed be ready to assist cloud computing environments function better owing to the rapid creation and installation flexibility. The focus of this research is on a cloud server-assisted combined data transmission network in which multiple cloud servers work as intermediaries amongst two different users. The optimal arithmetic mean and optimum upstream SNR are two host selection algorithms based on signal-to-interference ratio. The transmission capacity, outcome, and covering potential are then computed using confined equations for both selection procedures. Furthermore, an optimal solution is constructed to enhance output while keeping to the specified cloud server's frenet coordinate position limitation. The horizontal placement of the chosen cloud server is explored in relation to the remaining issues concavity. We also show how to locate the optimal weakest cloud servers. The obtained expressions are correct, and SIR pick has a large performance advantage for low SIRs, however both selection strategies work fairly well enough at high SIRs, as demonstrated by simulation trials.

32. IMPROVE THE EDGE COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT THROUGHPUT BY FAULT TOLERANT METHOD USING FTP

Dr. Srihari Chintha, Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

In an edge computing environment, we present a fault-tolerant protocol technique for the adaptable validation phase of edge nodes that modify their spatial structure. To ensure that each edge node sustains a user-defined minimum connection with adjacent edge nodes, the protocol uses evolutionary algorithms. Protocol that provides a fault-tolerant behavioral control solution for preserving internet connectivity for every edge node was little more than a conclusion. In its wellbeing computations, Post Office Protocol employs a horizontal bar architecture to establish a user-defined minimum number of connections while maintaining the network's edge computing structure. POP's efficacy is compared to our multi-objective POP, which adds virtual challenges from peers into its optimization process. The proposed POP works well in terms of balanced area coverage, center connection, and basic interconnection attained by edge nodes, according to simulation research results.

33. SHARING CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL REPORTS OF PATIENT USING SAFE KEY SHARING MECHANISM

Dr. Ramasamy Velmani, Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

A wide number of applications might benefit from secure key exchange. Medical reports are more vulnerable to attack than conventional reports due to the unique characteristics of key sharing technology. In these instances, patient data privacy and authorization are crucial. A practical key sharing method for the exchange of private medical data must be devised. We introduce a new key sharing method termed standards-based key sharing in this paper. The suggested method makes advantage of the logical correlation property. Each user just has to give a single key value. This key length is used to construct a specific pair of keys with the medical report provider, as well as a group key that patients and doctors inherit. As a result, the recommended solution uses the least amount of key storage space possible. The suggested approach has the potential to shorten the time it takes to establish a connection and boost the security of private data sharing.

34. RETRIEVE AND UPDATE THE STUDENT'S INFORMATION IN E-LEARNING SITES USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUE

Dr. Arun Prasath Raveendran, Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

This research includes all of the important aspects of classic data mining, such as changing student profiles and using other sources to describe an interpretation of student academy facts. As a result, we provide a technique for detecting and reporting changes in a student's academic history. We also show how, using a data mining approach called decision tree classification, specific student academic information needs collected from research database search queries may be attached to the found student information. More academic data items have been added to student information, providing for a more comprehensive picture of the observed mass use modalities. To verify the dependability of the obtained student history, especially their bravery in the event of changing student behavior, an actual validation technique is applied.

35. PREDICT THE THREATEN ACTIVITY OF SENSORS USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

Kesireddy Archana, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

Wireless sensing device behavior that is malicious offers a major security risk to industrial networks and end users. To discover minimum vulnerabilities, the majority of existing threat detection tools depend on logo-based approaches. The efficiency of such systems is further limited by the paucity of real-world surveillance data. To solve these challenges, we offer an operational system for constructing a vulnerability management tool for online assaults using a three-step procedure and a deep learning methodology called auto encoders. The method is evaluated using three well-known datasets: the Social Media Assault, UCIML, and UNSW-NB15 repositories. On both realistic and generated internet resources, the suggested technique beats two other existing deep learning processes in terms of predictive performance and true positive rate, according to objective evaluations.

36. HANDLING THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROCESS IN CLOUD COMPUTING USING DEEP LEARNING MECHANISM

Kethavath Srilatha, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

Because of the diverse range of enterprises, technology, and equipment that today's computing networks must support, cloud computing management has gotten more difficult. By building a shared control plane autonomous of different vendor units, the cloud computing architecture has emerged as a viable option to alleviate this strain. Constructing a resource monitoring system based on cloud computing, on the other extreme, involves a number of obstacles since it must be flexible, scalable, and adaptable. We present a new cloud environment with a dependable major computing project scheduling framework based on Boltzmann machines that covers both basic and sophisticated resource handling situations in this study. The framework is separated into two levels, each of which uses a set of APIs to connect with the others. In the proposed distributed communications and data connection layer, we offer a placement technique to determine the distribution of top level management and administrators. We next illustrate how this layer can be applied to three different adaptive task balance and power control scenarios.

37. NORMAL AND ABNORMAL DATA GROUPING IN MILITARY FIELD USING PROTOCOLS

Bhookya Naveen, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

Encouraging and obtaining terrorist communication are two of the most prominent transfer protocol-based synthesis ways for grouping challenges between a variety of military information. For noise-free large datasets with advanced class configurations, pumping is regarded stronger than wrapping, but stuffing is quicker than elevation when messy interaction data is given. In this work, we combine the advantages of upping and wrapping to construct a one-of-a-kind communication protocols centered grouping ensemble that uses both ensemble methodologies to solve classification grouping challenges. Moreover, in order to achieve the popular divider integration, a novel prediction function is given, which combines the input dividing communication data from provincial and export aggregate into a single preview and adopts a unique tower clustering technique to such portrayals. The proposed system was tested employing 3-D modeled data and genuine communication signal detection data sets, and the results reveal that it exceeds current benchmarks for a number of signal sorting tasks.

38. HANDLE THE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS DATA WITH HIGH SECURITY BY CNN MODEL

VNS Manswini, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

With the advancement of Technology, more mobile phones with certain functionalities will have complete access to the government system and massive volumes of secret government operating data. Conventional cloud technology cannot meet the expectations of IoT systems, such as zero delay and quick data access. These issues can be solved by using a Convolutional Neural Network to improve the system's functional speed. In this paper, we present a safe data aggregation method for IoT applications using the CNN paradigm. The cloud, the primary server, the government estimation plan, and the department are the four elements of our model. Prior being sent to the main server, which absorbs and delivers data from the department, the data created by the department is kept and processed using upgraded CNN. Afterwards, through using cloud center's barcode, the plaintext obtained may be extracted. Our strategy ensures source trustworthiness while also protecting the confidentiality of our clients' details.

39. GROUPING OF PERIODIC AND APERIODIC SIGNALS USING SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Dr. Sudhagar Govinda Swamy, Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

Duplex data is typically captured as duplex data by positioning separate sensors all over the head for periodic and aperiodic inputs. A method for recognizing both periodic and aperiodic data with improved accuracy is suggested using the Support Vector Machine mixed signal classifier. When developing an SVM classifier, the connection between two signals captured at separate time periods and places on the skull may be taken into account. To remove noise in raw periodic and aperiodic signals, the suggested approach splits the data. The predictable data is then segmented to retain discrepancy and ambiguity. The suggested technique uses the categorized data to find intra-channel qualities inside each circuit and subsequently inter-channel qualities between two signals. The identified structures are then analyzed to recognize and discriminate between distinct classes of bending periodic data that contain mixed periodic and aperiodic data. The approach may be useful for differentiating multiplex periodic and aperiodic data, as per the research.

40. PREDICT THE UPCOMING GROWTH OF NEWSPAPER INDUSTRY BY PAST HISTORY USING PAGERANK ALGORITHM

Pillalamarri Sreesrinivas, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

Newspaper purchase acquired data has been intensively investigated in the fields of smart manufacturing, economic basis, and auditing specialist evaluation help as a major field of newspaper growth, giving various discoveries. This article proposes that combining public feedback data management with the PageRank algorithm will help the newspaper business expand in the future. This study presents a heterogeneous recommendation method based on the PageRank algorithm termed future position and future enhancement plan of newspaper companies, which is motivated by the industries' existing success rate. The algorithm forecasts the future growth of the newspaper business based on historical data, giving owners and consumers a point of reference to prevent postponing newspaper expansion due to a muddled report or a lack of auditing knowledge. According to the results of the experiments, our technique enhances the accuracy of projecting future growth.

41. ESTIMATING A PROPER ROUTING MECHANISM ACROSS MANY MALICIOUS NODES

Muniyanaik Kethavath, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
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Narapally, Hyderabad, Telangana

Abstract

Routing protocols appear to be growing more common in this world with proper routing mechanisms, providing additional benefits to both transmitter and receiver. However, no packet loss methods exist that meet the requirements of the route protection and maintenance procedure. In this study, we employ an Interior Gateway Protocol to preserve and obtain route operations for a large number of nodes in a network, exposing a more reliable routing method. Following that, we build and evaluate the initial route establishment in a network environment based on a newly defined node known as the starting node, which creates a randomized and consistent growing additional routes to other nodes in the network. Also, a portion of the acquired routes may be outsourced to a semi-reliable routing infrastructure using our method.

42. MAXIMIZE THE DATA TRANSFER IN FOG COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT BY GENERATIVE ADVERSARIAL NETWORK

Jongoni Srikanth, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

Quick, mobile, and stable interactions are required in navy and air force and information security scenarios to address a variety of client needs, including the insufficiency of fog computing infrastructures, the invulnerability of specifications, and harmful internet service dynamics caused by hidden information handling loss. Due to a strong focus on handling user satisfaction at a server side rather than using a fog endpoints at the time concept, standard proposals fall short of fully addressing these difficulties. This research proposes a flexible middleware that uses the Adaboost approach to deliver timely fog node linkages by reducing transmission time and altering the Generative Adversarial Network. This is done via a server, which is based on a novel Genuine Sustain Fog Nodes idea that has been shown. According to experimental and simulation observations, the architecture is flexible and adaptable, as well as accountable for regulating transmission latency, security, and authentication in a complex and dynamic fog environment.

43. IMPROVING THE COMMUNICATION RANGE IN VEHICLE AD-HOC NETWORK BY BANDWIDTH MODIFICATION

Karra Sangeetha, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

Conventional cognitive dialogues rely largely on the intelligence of minimal bandwidth to provide higher network throughput, which involves monitoring MinB standards and acting for wavelength allocations, message distribution across vehicle ad-hoc networks, and other activities. Because the early data transmissions are inherently random, these attempts unavoidably raise the MinBs' computing costs and identification overheads, lowering wideband operating efficiency. The goal of this research is to shift the network strain from MinB to MaxB. According to partial wavelength division and a straightforward data distribution approach, the MaxB's vehicle resource user requirement profile is managed without affecting its productivity, and the MinB's vehicle ad-hoc network throughput is boosted. In relation to the aim of the optimal solution, we investigate the vehicle resource optimum issue in conjunction with the zero polynomial function evaluation approach. That both theoretical investigations and numerical modeling show that such techniques are successful in approaching the optimal solution's overall performance.

44. PREDICTING THE EFFECTIVE TRACK FOR IMPROVED DATA TRANSMISSION IN SDN USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

Sowjanya Reddy Mallreddy, Associate Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Nafiza Syed, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

In a software defined network with a single server and several client routes, we offer a greatest track finding strategy for energy - aware packet delivery. We're looking for SSMC end-to-end tracks that use workload management to supply a certain number of packets to a given target client within that amount of time. The track is located in a proper manner by the proceeding client systems, as shown. Our upgraded Recurrent Neural Network approach considers the quality of SSMC tracks while allocating rights, resulting in the absolute lowest broadcast energy. The resultant system is simple to operate and delivers ever more energy-efficient data and power delivery conceivable. Experiments reveal that when compared to an engaging source multi hop method with optimum power management, the proposed track finding strategy increases data transfer.

45. WEATHER CONDITION ESTIMATION USING REINFORCEMENT LEARNING APPROACH

Nomula Madhavi, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Dr. Dinesh Kumar Rangarajan, Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

To examine the weather condition estimation at the weather database, researchers used a machine learning technique. The frameworks use two different machine learning methods, reinforcement learning and logistic regression, to fully realize false predictions during the first climate estimation and to evaluate the value of the scientific proof for the consecutive climate projections, which can be identified as the predictive model of unexpected rainfall intensity failures due to climate changes and environmental conditions. The strategies provided are meant to forecast weather conditions for each location. Examine any of these possibilities first, and then sign up for anything at a specified time. The algorithms were developed using historical climate data and statistics from each location's weather conditions, and they were tested using cross-validated and previously undiscovered data from the whole region. According to the testings' findings, integrating climate history true predictive rate improves climate prediction.

46. IMAGE TYPE CLASSIFICATION USING IMPROVED ENSEMBLE MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

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Venkatesh Thota, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

The machine learning approach is improved in this work for several image types with low picture quality and confusion. The recursive feature elimination approach is used initially to gather features, followed by the Nave Bayes process to construct a prediction models. The decision tree platform is then used to create several Nave Bayes models for the ultimate grouping procedure. In order to increase the efficiency of the given approach, this work introduces a new function for altering sample ratings. In addition, a unique cycle procedure for the Nave Bayes model is presented in order to shorten the training time of the recommended method. Including the research findings, the recommended system's forecasting consistency on the picture type dataset presented in this study for improving grouping ability is about 93 percent, and its quality on other image type databases is similarly greater than general procedures.

47. SEGMENTATION OF AUTHENTICATED USER AND MALICIOUS USER USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK

Aseena Shaik Babu, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Padala Pavan Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
Science and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Abstract

We provide algorithms for authorized and malicious user categorization of high-dimensional inputs in a cloud context, using convolutional neural networks. The methods rely on a coherent functional and employ user authentication information that is linked to each user and user interface layer. The full simplex strategy is used to supply a legitimate user and malicious user classification extension, with the double potential changed to meet the several user's credentials. The first approach employs a CNN analytical model to decrease hardware requirements. The next technique uses a sophisticated variation of the purely mathematical primal complete polygonal approach to alternative development and max pooling. Using a unique database, user authentication information, and other actual reference user details, we experimentally illustrate the utility of both methodologies. Experiments show that the proposed approach is more successful than other already used solutions.

48. TRANSMISSION AND NON-TRANSMISSION PROTOCOL ANALYSIS IN FOG COMPUTING SYSTEMS

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Chintalakumar Shiva, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

The development of intelligent apps has greatly helped in Fog computing. The protocols have appeared in a number of forms, causing interoperability concerns across terminal devices, which has impeded fog computing's expansion. This research developed a Transmission Control Protocol TCP-based multi routing protocol gateway to access non-TCP services and presented an interworking solution for intelligent devices based on the TCP. Manager, adapter, and device agent are the three sorts of primary functions. The semantic conversion scheme of a TCP protocol with other multi routing protocols is proposed in the device agent, which solves the problem of interoperability between a TCP client device and non-TCP server devices.

49. CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR ANALYZING THE IMAGE CONSTRUCTION

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and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Fathima Zaheera, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

A Convolutional Neural Network is a form of neural network that uses a simple topological structure to predict complicated functions directly from input-output data. Basis function neural networks are created in this work. The two different types of neural networks, CNN and radial basis function, are similar. To approximation functions in neural networks, both the scaling function and the CNN function of a multi resolution approximation are employed. Training a convolutional network for difficult work can take thousands or even tens of thousands of epochs. Two of the most well-known ways for speeding up learning are the current approach and employing a variable learning rate.

50. DIAGNOSING THE CANCER DISEASE USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK

Valiki Vijayabhaser, Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science
and Engineering, Siddhartha Institute of Technology and Sciences,
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Kale Jyothi Jeevana, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science
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Abstract

For diagnosing cancer diseases, we proposed Deep Reinforcement Learning-based pre-trained Artificial Neural Network as a combined majority voting classifier. The proposed fusion model is built utilizing a combination of collaborative deep learning networks and collaborative models that have previously been trained with ANN (Artificial Neural Network). In transfer learning, we extracted deep features from numerous completely connected layers of these pre-trained deep models. AlexNet and DenseNet201 were the feature extraction models used in this investigation. Using Collaborative Methods, the recovered deep features are then utilized to develop a powerful fusion model for identifying cancer disease. The output predictions of three Collaborative Methods were then employed by a majority vote classifier to identify the class labels of the brain pictures. In addition, for the collaborative Methods layer, we use an automated approach for determining the best network parameters.

51. SPARK-BASED SOFT CLUSTERING USING QUANTUM- BASED TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

Quantum-based techniques are a prominent supervised learning paradigm in data mining, machine learning, and pattern recognition. The procedure entails clustering single and unique points so that they are either similar to one another or separate from points in other clusters. Due to current enormous rise of data, traditional clustering techniques have been put to the test. As a result, many research papers have been published that propose innovative clustering methods that employ cloud computing platforms like Apache Spark, which is built to handle large amounts of data in a distributed and fast manner. Spark-based soft clustering, on the other hand, is still in its early phases of development. As a result, the goal of this study is to provide a complete overview of prior work in the field of WSN clustering. This report also identifies new research topics in the realm of huge data clustering.

52. SECURED DATA TRANSMISSION USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUE

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Abstract

In recent difficulties, overcoming the adversary of the data transmission has been a critical job in the fields of transferring the secured data in any industries of some markets, with a wide spectrum of practical application values. Existing approaches for assessing the data p in the wild are incorrect because they only look at the big picture and ignore the finer details of data. We describe a novel strategy for fine-grained gender estimation in the wild based on our attention LSTM, which is motivated by fine-grained categories and the visual attention mechanism in deep learning. The proposed method extracts local features of age-sensitive areas, allowing for more accurate age estimate. The proposed method captures local features of data sensitive region, allowing for more accurate secure data prediction. The core model is pre-trained on the transmitted dataset using the data source in online, and then fine-tuned using efficiency parameters.

53. IMPROVED WSN (IWSN) PLATFORM FOR ANALYZING THE SENSOR NODE

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Abstract

It is necessary to initially create a sensor node architecture before extracting useful information from large data systems. WSN is a rich large data source among the many available data sources: Data is generated in large-scale networks with multiple sensor nodes. Due to the restricted capacity of the nodes, unlike ordinary in IWSN platform, which have major challenges with data dependability and communication. Furthermore, a considerable amount of the seen data is irrelevant, worthless, or redundant when a high number of sensor nodes are closely packed. We take a close look at the most recent research on integrating IWSN into large data systems. We take a close look at the most recent research on integrating IWSN into large data systems. In line with the study themes and objectives, potential applications and technical problems of networks and infrastructure are presented and examined.

54. IMPROVING THE HOMOMORPHIC CRYPTOSYSTEM FOR SECURED DATA TRANSMISSION

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Abstract

The secured data transmission is one of the most difficult aspects of data encryption, and homomorphic cryptosystems were created to overcome this problem. In a homomorphic cryptosystem, a trustworthy third party access can use an identity, such as a user's user name and email address, to produce public and secret keys. In data transmission, a trustworthy third party distributes secret keys to users using a system-wide master secret. Pairings is a concept that may be used to build identity-based cryptosystems. To distribute secret keys to users, a trustworthy third party employs a system-wide master secret. Pairings is a concept that may be used to build identity-based cryptosystems. The security ideas examined for the homomorphic cryptosystem are also discussed in this work. Some of the security principles studied include one-wayness, distinguishability, semantic security, and non-malleability.

55. BANDWIDTH ALLOCATION USING ITERATIVE ALGORITHM FOR REDUCING THE COMPUTATION TIME

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Nampally Prashanth, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer
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Abstract

In an underlay heterogeneous cellular network, where a macro base station and a number of big base stations broadcast signals to a macro user and small users via their shared spectrum, this paper investigates the problem of computation time for small cells that coexist with a macro cell. Under the constraint of a guaranteed quality-of-service requirement for the macro cell, we offer a bandwidth allocation using iterative algorithm for optimizing the computation time of small cells. A unique three-tier iterative strategy for getting the best solution for our CT-BAUI scheme is also addressed. The suggested three-tier iterative technique may fast converge to the best computation time solution, according to simulation findings. Furthermore, the suggested CT-BAUI system surpasses the current power and bandwidth allocation approaches in terms of ET performance.

56. CLOUD STORAGE IN 5G NETWORK USING PAGERANK ALGORITHM

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Abstract

A great resource methodology may lead to significant savings on network resources while simultaneously increasing cloud customer service. This research is aimed at where to govern upstream assets in a 5G emulated transformers located to tackle commodity organizational challenges for multiple SPs using the same gateway node, as well as cloud service mismatch in data transmission. The intensity proposed approach was the first to be statistically modelled with the objective of lowering turning expenditure and balancing demand. The arithmetic model is solved using the PageRank algorithm. Second, the hypothesized cloud storage methodology splits 5G traffic into multiple priority queues inside the system. Finally, the recommended resource scheduling mechanism accommodates for the routing of upstream traffic. According to computation, the decision tree technology may keep bandwidth utilization high while diminishing wavelength tuning overhead and improving traffic transmission delay.

57. FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL USING GLOBAL NETWORK DATA

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Abstract

We're frequently intrigued by how to organize objects that change over time and how to handle the network problem at each stage. Adaptive network outperforms independently collected network data over multiple time periods because it gives insight into clump dynamics and temporal changes in global memberships. The file transfer protocol (FTP) technique which organizes data points by delivering information on a factor graph, is described in this article. FTP improves the temporal smoothness of the solution to global time-evolving data by interconnecting the nodes of the factor graph that are connected with adjacent material snippets, as well as providing consensual hubs to enable global monitoring and detection of global births and deaths. FTP immediately identifies and saves the number of nodes, unlike other adaptive apriori algorithms that require extra processing to assess the number of sensor nodes or correlate them throughout time. The hypothesized FTP algorithm's viability is demonstrated both numerically and practically.

58. SCURTINY OF LAMDA DISTRIBUTION FOR RADIO METERS

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Abstract

For Cloister Theorem detection, Lamda distribution (LD) are a strong and unique frame of reference. Despite their recent ubiquity, they are still a method that hasn't reached their maximum capabilities. We intend to evaluate the LD algorithm for sorting radio meters data in considerable depth in this inquiry. We focus on two quantitative approximation approaches for ND classification to achieve this goal: the Harmonic and anticipation methods, which both leverage two distinct networks to ensure the symmetrical exponent and sensory interaction processes. We also delve at how the cognitive bombardment acts. We also look at how a modest rough procedure, such as the relevant learning algorithm, might lessen the powerful cryptographic of LD classifiers (LDCs) without abandoning substantial invariance. In assays, the resilience of LDCs to test datasets as well as the geometrical constrain were assessed. The GPC can considerably interact with the state-of-the-art trained model based on accuracy rate.

59. PROTECTION FOR WIRELESS MILITARY SENSOR DATA

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Abstract

Wireless sensors have proven more widespread in military force tracking in recent years. Digital espionage, tampering, spoofing, and repetitive invasions are more common in military force than in packet forwarding. The wireless military sensor has taken a lot of work to secure. Access control mechanisms can safeguard army man's record, but they can't stop an internal assault in which the administrator of the soldier website leaks vital warrior information. In this paper, we provide a realistic strategy for reducing an insider threat by storing soldier data on multiple data servers. In this work, we include a credible solution for mitigating an imminent danger by hosting soldier data across many data servers. In this investigation, we provide such a credible strategy to preventing an inside attempt by storing soldier data on multiple virtual machines. The key aspect of the study is the security distribution of soldier data across several data servers, as well as machine learning using the clustering and deep learning methods encryptions to perform data analysis on soldier data without harming professional confidentially.

6o. TELNET PROTOCOL IN WIRELESS ADHOC NETWORK

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Abstract

An intermediate nodes verification approach is proposed to improve TELNET Protocol (TP) connection performance in wireless ad-hoc network. A CART algorithm is responsible for validating the hop count between a source and destination pair while establishing a TP connection. If the channel capacity reaches a certain barrier, the CART algorithm selects to employ a bridge node. A hub node's job is to verify that bit streams are valid and to alert the source node to any lacking signals by sending affirm to the provider network. As a result, rather than waiting for later part edge acceptance, the ground station can rebroadcasts any datagram in advance. According to simulation results, the suggested approach may enhance capacity by around 50percentage points in a variable infrastructure while cutting routing overhead by about 80percent of total in a wireless ad-hoc network.

61. DBN WITH DECISION TREE FOR LIVING THINGS CLASSIFICATION

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Abstract

The five kingdoms of life are animals, plants, fungi, protists, and monera. To evaluate the items, classification algorithms for living things have been frequently employed. Deep Belief Network systems require multiple components, each of which necessitates a detailed knowledge of the subject. There aren't many elements to consider when defining living things because they're tough to recognize. To detect items orientation from basic features, we need to utilize deep learning algorithms to analyze the underlying meanings of terms. The impacts of DBN and Decision Tree on the categorization of living things in industry are investigated in this study. To begin, DBN is used to turn live things into matrices. The information has been sent into a decision tree network, which learns long-term interdependencies between variables. The duration and quality of the training time have a significant impact on the efficacy of the training. More research is needed to confirm the usefulness in diverse living organisms.

62. RETRIEVE THE WORKFLOW PATTERNS FROM CLOUD SERVICES USING LSTM

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Abstract

The cloud service framework is extensively used in today's corporate applications, allowing software companies to successfully deliver their products as a service, removing some of the difficulties associated with traditional release and update techniques. Construction, troubleshooting, and administration may all be aided by using specific models that provide understanding into how a cloud service operates. Using explicit models that offer knowledge into service provisioning may substantially assist in the construction, debugging, and management of services. Rapid test design is enabled via model-based validation, which is based on a specification of the service's various states and moves between them. Mining relationships, on the other hand, is difficult since it necessitates assessing if platforms are running properly in the absence of malware. Long Short Term Memory is a technique for discovering workflow patterns from several cloud services. The proposed LSTM builds a model over time by running applications and assessing software quality using a graphical interface. The recommended designs that clearly define the established activities and can be utilized promptly for layout evaluation were found in our examination of several real-world cloud services.

63. IMPROVE THE NODE LIFETIME IN MANET USING OUTLIER DETECTION

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Abstract

A MANET is worthless without mobile nodes. Mobile node energy sources, on the other hand, are limited in a MANET-based system. Designing mobile nodes to decrease the contact distance across mobile nodes and base stations is one recommended technique for ensuring energy savings and boosting network longevity. We suggest employing Outlier Detection to increase the lifespan of MANET-based processes in this study. The planned Outlier Detection is divided into two parts. For intersecting equitable groups, a reasonable number of mobile nodes is first specified. Furthermore, mobile node heads are chosen at optimal locations by cycling MH functionality between nearby mobile nodes by adopting unique Cluster creation method that comprises a back-off strategy game for MH choosing and a rotatable mechanism for MH rotating. The suggested technique, in particular, improves clustering structure to decrease and control mobile node energy dissipation, yet outlier identification is ideal for long-lived networks. According on the results of the trials, the suggested strategy outperforms traditional methods.

64. IMPROVED HYPER TEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL FOR EFFECTIVE FOG COMPUTING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

With the rapid rise of digital information in western age, the continuous collection and transmission of data has made it difficult to extract useful statistics from it in recent times, resulting in the creation of fog computing. The data transport technique includes the improved Hyper Text Transfer Protocol. The method of sending a vast volume of data and extracting significant relational relationships behind them is known as improved HTTP. User conduct, on the other contrary, has a major impact on data transmission. Although some academics compute the mean and weight, the results are still imprecise. This study aims to suggest improved HTTP protocol, which is a skillful protocol that can investigate the optimal results, that we use to identify the best necessities, and afterwards put that information forward to supervise the successfulness in the HTTP framework, and the improved strategy was attempting applying to the social protection event hypotheses testing, and the enhanced strategy was kept trying applying to the public assistance event reliability test, and the protocol was strengthened.

65. SURVIVAL RATE OF LUNG CANCER PATIENT USING ENSEMBLE DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

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Abstract

Lung cancer is the leading cause of death and sickness worldwide. Lung cancer patient lifespan is a difficult topic to determine in actual medical data studies. Recent studies have discovered that certain characteristics have a part in the efficiency of training sessions. This research looks at overall mortality in a group of patients who were admitted to the clinic. The goal is to identify important variables and data mining technologies that can assist improve the quality of lung cancer victim lifespan prediction. This study employed outlier detection, logistic regression, sequential pattern, and decision tree to analyze overall survival. A snowball sampling approach is used to correct the imbalance group problem. The outcomes are compared to those obtained through the use of data mining methods and a variety of factors. According to measurements, the suggested method outperforms previous models and gets a higher efficacy score of SS in predicting cancer survival.



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